THE BOMBAY COURIER.

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VOL. XLI.] TUESDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1833. [NO. 2272.

PROCLAMATION.

Bombay to Wit. BY Virtue of a Precept to me directed, I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the Sessions of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery, will be holden before the Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House in the Town Hall, of Bombay, on Wednesday the Twenty fifth day of September, instant, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, and other Felonies, Perjuries, Trespasses, and other Crimes and Misdemeanors had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to enquire, hear, and determine, in like manner, all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Trespasses, Wrongs, Oppressions had, done, and committed, by any of his Majesty's British subjects, in any of the Territories which now are subject to, or dependent upon the said Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also that, at the same time and place, will be holden a Session of Admiralty for the Trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Trespasses, Misdemeanors, and other crimes and offences had, done, perpetrated, or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Session, or in any way concerned therein, to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court. Dated this second day of September, in the fourth year of the Reign of His Majesty King William IV.

A. N. SHAW,
Sheriff.

ઢંઢેરો

(શ્રી મુમ્બઇના) કુંપ ઢંઢેરો પ્રકટ કરનાર તથા ખબર દીઆંથી આકર પ્રકટ કરજે શ્રી મુમ્બઇ ની ન્યુ કીપ્રેટર ની ચુપરીમે કોરટ ના ગાલ શેશન બેશાસે જે ઠેકાંણે કોરટ ભરેચ તેજ ધેકરમે શ્રી મુમ્બઇનાં કોટ મધે છુધ વારને દીને તારીખ ૨૫ મી શપતેમબર ચાલતા મહીનાંની એ પ્રલાપ્ર ૧૧ નાં પેહેલે પોકોરનાં શેશન ભરાશે અને તેજ જગો ઉપર તેજ વલાએ આંદમીરાલટી શેશન એટલેજે દરીઆવરદી ખાતાનાં નેઆવની શાલા બેશશે ૧૧૨૩ પ્રે જે પ્રોજ આંણશનો ટંટો અથવા પ્રંચ અથવા વાંકાંણમોની ચોરી અથવા દરીઆનાં ચાંચીઆ ચોરો અથવા તરપ્રત અથવા કરેપ્ર જીજી તપ્રશીરનો દાવો હોએ તે આંણશ પોતાનો મુદો ખરો પ્રરવા શાટુ જે કાહાડો ઉપર છાપેલોછે તે દાહેડે તથા ઉપર છાપેલા ઠેકાંણે તાંકાં તેહનાં ચુવાડી અગાર શાહેદી આપે અને પોતે હાજર થાએ અને આંણશો કોરટનાં હોકમ વગાર કોરટઆંકી જાએ તડી તારીખ ૨ જી શપતેમબર તથા અંગારેજનાં પાદશાહ ઉજીઅમ ચોથાનુ વરશ ચોથું

એ એન શાહા
શરીપ.

MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & Co. have just received by the *Boyne*, the following valuable publications:—

EASTERN AND EGYPTIAN SCENERY, RUINS, &c. accompanied with Descriptive Notes, Maps, and Plans, illustrative of a Journey from India to Europe, followed by an outline of an Overland Route; Statistical Remarks, &c. intended to shew the advantage and practicability of Steam Navigation from England to India, and *vice versa*.

The IV. Volume of the Library of Romance, Edited by Leitch Ritchie containing "THE STOLEN CHILD," by JOHN GALT.

FOR Sale by public aution, on Monday next, the 16th Inst. at 4 P. M. MESSRS. FRITH BOMANJEE & Co.—will sell by public auction, on the premises by order of the Common Assignee,

A House and Ground situate at Mazagon, the property of S. W. Henshaw, an Insolvent. The same may be viewed and terms and particulars of sale had, on application to the Auctioneers, any time prior to the day of sale; and at the time of sale.

Bombay, Sept. 9th, 1833.

MESSRS. HAMILTON AND CO. have just received per *General Hewitt*, a choice selection of Jewellery, Watches, Plated Ware, Musical boxes and Dress Combs, to all of which they beg respectfully to invite attention.

Bombay, 10th September, 1833.

JUST Published,—No. 12 of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST. Price Rupees 3.

FOR Sale—Number XX of the ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.

CONTENTS.—No. 1 The Married Hog-Hunter,—2 Reminiscences of the Fancy,—3 Song, "Fill the Goblet to the brim,"—4 The Florikan,—5 A Bison Hunt,—6 Another Wild Elephant on the Western Coast of India,—7 Captain Mundy,—8 Animals by their proper names,—9 Splendid Exploit of a Native Infantry Regiment,—10 Lines for the O. S. M.—11 Native Pharmacopeia,—12 Hunters of Yore,—13 A Song,—14 Hunting in the Southern Mahratta Country,—15 An Epistle from the Northern Concan,—16 Steeple Chases,—17 Performances of Chester,—18 The Hunting and Shooting Diversions of the Boondelas,—19 A Sagacious Horse,—20 The Union Coach,—Races to Come, and the Racing Calendar.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A few remaining copies of the BOMBAY CALENDAR and ALMANAC, printed on English Royal Paper for the present Year, containing Rules, Regulations, and other matter of local interest not previously published.—Price 6 Rupees per copy.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office—A CODE OF SIGNALS, with a list of Vessels and their corresponding numbers in H. M. Service, and the Commercial Navy of Great Britain, together with those belonging to the Port of Bombay. Price, one Rupee.

FOR SALE at the Courier Office, The Oriental Sporting Magazine, from

No. 7 to 19, each No.	3	0	0
Blank Powers of Attorney,	0	2	0
Do. Interest Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Policies,	1	0	0
Do. Bills of Lading, per set,	0	2	0
Do. Respondentia Bonds,	0	2	0
Do. Bills of Exchange, per set,	0	2	0
Plans of the Island,	1	0	0
Traveller's Itinerary,	5	0	0
Insolvent Debtor's Act,	3	0	0

LETTER-PRESS PRINTING, neatly executed upon moderate terms.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO CALCUTTA,

THE New Ship GROVE, of 500 Tons, R. BROWN, Commander. This Ship has a Poop with good accommodations, and will sail about the 15th instant.—Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship CALCUTTA, of 500 Tons, G. G. GRUNDY, Commander. This Ship has good accommodation for Passengers, and will be dispatched about the 1st Oct. Apply to RITCHIE, STEUART AND CO.

Bombay, 10th Sept., 1833.

FOR FREIGHT OR PASSAGE TO LONDON,

THE Teak Built Ship "LONDON," 400 Tons Register, JOHN PICKERING, commander, will sail 1st. October. Apply at this office of McGREGOR EDMOND & Co.

Bombay, 10th September, 1833.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVAL.

Ensign H. Rudd, 23d Regt. N. I. from Sattarah.

DEPARTURE.

Lieut. Chas. Mant, 6th Regt. N. I. to Bhewndy.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE.

DEATH,

At Kirkee, on the 7th inst. J. Brady, Esq. Surgeon Queen's Royals, much and justly regretted by his brother officers, and all who knew him.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

None since our last.

DEPARTURE.

Sept. 8th. Ship Lord Castlereagh, P. Tonks, Master, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Mrs. Tonks, and 12 Natives.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S STEAMER.—Hugh Lindsay.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S BRIG.—Palinurus, and Euphrates.

HON'BLE COMPANY'S SCHOONER.—Shannon.

FREE TRADERS.—Lady Feversham, Spence, General Hewitt, John Taylor, Kent, New Grove, Calcutta, Huddersfield, Boyne, and London.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Futtay Eslam, Maria, Discovery, Cyrene, Ann and Sumdaney.

PORTUGUESE.—Consolei, and Amelia.

FRENCH.—Buffon.

AMERICAN BRIG.—Rupee.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

If the letter signed J. C. respecting an extraordinary flight of "Wild Geese" is intended as a quiz upon certain persons in this Presidency (as we suspect), we must decline to publish it. If not, the writer can have no objection to give us his name.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 10 SEPTEMBER, 1833.

Upon the subject of the Governor General's visit to Madras the last Calcutta papers are much at variance with each other. It is reported in one that Lord Bentinck, after proceeding to that presidency, does not intend returning to Bengal; but this is positively contradicted, and "upon the best authority," as the Editor says, in the *Hurkaru* of the 22d.; while in the Courier of the same day, it is stated to be a matter of considerable doubt whether his Lordship, from the extremely delicate state of his health, will be able to go to Madras at all. The recall of the Commander-in-Chief, when it is known, it is probable, also, will present difficulties in the way of the journey.

The interest which the subject of steam navigation has excited throughout India appears to be far from subsiding. Our Calcutta cotemporaries still devote a considerable portion of their remarks to it. The *Hurkaru*, we observe, appears to be a little surprised at Runjeet Sing for having subscribed to the Bombay plan instead of the one (if there is one) at Bengal, and accounts for it, by supposing that His Highness was led to believe a separate Calcutta scheme was contemplated; for which, it is stated, there is no foundation whatever. The Editor however, in making the bold assertion probably forgets the exclamations of surprise and gret that escaped the Calcutta press when the reresult of the Madras and Mofussil meetings were known in Calcutta.—But upon this subject we shall say no more as our remarks upon it have already called forth angry observations on the other side of India, and have been considered as conveying the the sentiments of the Steam committee here instead of our own. Extraordinary this idea is, we are aware it might produce injurious effects, and we must take this opportunity therefore of observing that it is perfectly erroneous.

The Calcutta papers in addition to Runjeet Sing's subscription mention that the Mahrajah of Gwalior has subscribed Rs. 10,000 and some other native of rank, whose name is not given, Rs. 5,000 towards the promotion of Steam Navigation; but it is not stated to which fund.

The papers we have lately received from home show that the ferment, occasioned by the development of Mr. Stanley's plan for slave emancipation still continues to be very great. The necessity of some strong measure for improving the condition of the negroes in the West Indies is admitted on all hands; or at least by all who possess any weight at home, and the only question is, how to adjust and apportion the severe pecuniary losses it must occasion, so as to produce the least suffering and the speediest results. The scheme of absolute and sudden emancipation, by which the whole labouring population of the slave colonies would be at once placed on a totally new footing, for which it is far from being prepared, entails consequences so serious to the peace and prosperity of the West India islands, as well as to the revenue of the home Government, that it appears to be abandoned by all but the most enthusiastic abolitionists. Besides, it is seen that it cannot be carried into operation without affording compensation to the slave holder, and, it is naturally asked, where are the 60 or 80 millions at which the slaves in our colonies are valued, to come from, if it be adopted? John Bull, with all his philanthropy, remains mute at this question, and is evidently by no means inclined to raise the sum himself. In the mean while Mr Stanley's plan upon the principle of gradual abolition is presented to the nation. Upon this we have already published some able remarks from the *Examiner*, which, with the party it supports, is evidently inclined towards more summary measures; but overlooks the question of compensation entirely, or regards the spoliation of the slave owner as justifiable. The supporters of the West India interests on the other hand, with every appearance of justice, complain of the details of the plan as calculated to destroy at once all control over the slave, as complicated and inconvenient in their operation, and as likely to be ruinously expensive from the constant superintendance and control they will require. They object, besides, very naturally, to the slave holder being deprived of any portion of his property, as contemplated by that part of the plan which devotes one fourth of the slave's time to the accumulation of a fund for the purchase of his freedom without giving an equivalent. They, in short, as well as the most zealous abolitionists, are hostile to it, and we believe we may say that all parties who take an interest in the subject, dislike it upon one ground or another, and are likely to oppose it in Parliament while it remains in its present form. Whether Ministers will be able to overcome this opposition in the same way that they have escaped from their financial difficulties, remains to be seen. The question of slavery, however, is surrounded with much greater difficulties than any with which they have hitherto grappled, and we should not be surprised if their proposed measures underwent very material alterations, if they are not rejected entirely.

CALCUTTA.

A silly rumour has crept into circulation that it is not the intention of the Governor General to return from Madras, and as it is possible that the aqually unfounded gossip in the Court Journal, republished in yesterday's *Bull*, about Lord Palmerston's being about to be appointed Governor General, may give some sort of colour to the idle tale, we take the trouble of most positively contradicting it. The Governor General will proceed from Madras to Mysore, but we have reason to believe that his Lordship's stay there will be very brief. The most extraordinary thing is, that his Lordship should go at all at such an unpropitious season, after remaining here nearly the whole of our rains to encounter those of the coast! Lady William Bentinck accompanies his Lordship as far as Madras, but most probably not into the Mysore country.—*Ben. Hur. August* 22.

His Highness the Maha Rajah Runjeet Singh having seen the appeal in the *Jami Jehan Nooma* has most liberally subscribed 5000 rupees to the Steam Fund. We understand that his Highness's subscription is expressly made applicable to the Bombay Scheme. His Highness has no doubt been led to believe, that a separate Calcutta Scheme was contemplated. This we have on authority already most positively denied. The Rajah of Gwalior also, has we learn subscribed 10,000 rupees, and we have heard that another native of rank has sat his name down for 5000 rupees more. We are now therefore, more than ever sanguine of success.

His Highness the Maha Rajah, is still as anxious as ever about the introduction of Steam navigation on the Indus; and if our relations with the Ameers of Sinde and the Bowulpore Rajah continue on their present footing, there is no obstacle to the complete success of the Steam communication between Suez and Loodianah. The Ameers of Sinde we believe are most anxious to cultivate the friendly disposition of the British Government—and we hear that an expectation is entertained that they will follow the example of the Maha Rajah and subscribe handsomely to the Steam fund. In short we have now a prospect of unanimous exertion in the cause; and who shall say that all India cannot raise a fund sufficient to establish one effective packet between Bombay and Suez? The communication on the Indus, Government itself has undertaken.—*Ibid.*

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MAY 16.

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

Sir R. PEEL rose amidst loud cheering from all sides of the House. He said that out of respect for the House he would treat this motion as if it had been made by some Member of great weight and influence in the House—(Cheers)—who in his conscience believed that he was discharging a public duty; but he owned that he could not but express his surprise at this motion, coming as it did from one who, only a few evenings ago, had said of him that, comparing him with others who had taken part in the same proceedings, he was spotless as an angel. (Cheers and laughter.) Had he (Sir R. Peel) nothing to complain of in the fact that a charge of this vague nature had been held over him for two months—(Cheers)—that for charges which had never until now been defined, and for acts spread over a period of six years, he was now to be dismissed his Majesty's council? (Cheers.) Up to this night he was not told of the particular nature of the charges to be urged against him. To-night the Hon. Member disavowed any imputation of any corrupt motive on his (Sir R. Peel's) part. He merely attributed his conduct to his ignorance; but for that gross ignorance he would have him dismissed from his Majesty's Privy Council. (Cheers.) But would it not have been fair and candid of the Hon. Member to have communicated to him something of the particulars of the indictment which he thus preferred against him for acts done so far back as 1819, and 1822, and 1826? It was enough to have the charges made for conduct so far back, and spread over so many years, without the injustice of denying to him, up to the hour when they were brought forward, some intimation of their precise nature. But to look at the whole of the resolutions they contained, and were made up of such a tissue of misrepresentations that it was difficult to deal with them. They began by stating that the King could do no wrong—that, however to guard against wrongs being done in his Majesty's name to any of his subjects with impunity, the same laws which had as their birthright descended to his subjects from their just and wise forefathers, made all and every one acting in that name and under that authority, fully and really responsible to the people of the realm, but that when the wrong was the act of a Minister of State sworn to advise the King for the good of his people—when that Minister received, as the reward of his fidelity and skill, large sums of the people's money—this, then, was the aggravation of the charge against him, that he was receiving a large sum of the public money at the time he gave that advice which was now condemned; but in 1819 he was not a minister of the Crown, and was not receiving a farthing of the public money, (Cheers) He had no object in appreciating it in that year, but in 1822, he was in office and had as little object in depreciating it. His act in 1819 was not as a minister, but as a Member of

Parliament, and he owned that he was surprised—supposing the Hon. Member to be in earnest—that his motion had not been not to dismiss him from the Privy Council, but from that House, for the offence of having extirpated the small note circulation. (Cheers.) He was it was true, a Privy Councillor in 1819, but he was not then advising the Crown. He would not stop to speak of corrupt motives; those were disavowed, and he would wait till they were imputed. (Cheers.) But the charge was, that he had deluded the House—that he had made a speech which had deluded the House of Commons. (Hear, and a laugh.) He was charged with having introduced three measures on this subject; but he had introduced only one—that of 1819. The measures of 1822 and 1826 were not introduced by him. The measure which he introduced in 1819 was founded on the report of the committee, and was passed without a division. The Hon. Member (Mr. Cobbett) asserted that the bill of 1822 was introduced avowedly for the repeal of that of 1819, and on that he grounded a charge of inconsistency against him. The charge of inconsistency would not lie against him for the bill of 1822, as compared with that of 1819, for the former was not his; but even if it were, and that he had seen good grounds for altering the opinion of 1819, he would not have hesitated to do so. But where, he asked, was the inconsistency in the measure of 1822? What was the language of Mr. Huskisson?—that the plan of 1822, so far from repealing the act of 1819, that such a measure was contemplated in that committee. This was, however, to be a ground of his dismissal. But if they dismissed him for that, they decided the whole question. He had said that they could not greatly enlarge the paper currency without driving the gold out of circulation, and that was the opinion of others, and it led the House, in 1826, to shorten the period of the paper circulation. The bill of 1822 underwent very little discussion; but one division took place on it, and only four gentlemen voted against it. The bill of 1826 underwent many discussions: and what was the result? There were for the bill 108, and against it 9. Then, looking to the three bills of 1819, 1822, and 1826, it would be found that 13 gentlemen out of 658 were opposed to them. (Hear, hear, hear.) And he was, forsooth, to be dismissed from the Privy Council for acts which were thus strongly supposed by the great body of the representatives of the people in that House. (Hear, hear.) So much for his (Sir R. Peel's) public conduct; if he had a private account to settle with the Honorable Member, he hoped that he would be able to adjust it with him hereafter, and not in a depreciated currency. (Hear, hear.) The next charge made against him by the Hon. Gentleman was, that he (Sir R. Peel) had committed the offences alleged to have been committed by him after he had received solemn warnings on the subject—which warnings he had negelcted. Now, it was quite impossible not to see that in all these attacks the Hon. Member was actuated by a desire to extol his own extraordinary powers, while he wished, so far as he could, to depreciate the talents of those to whose opinions he was opposed. Now, he would destroy the Hon. Gentlemen's character altogether as a prophet by reference to his own writings. The Hon. Gentleman had attributed the whole of the misfortunes of the country to the act of 1819—misfortunes which he said might have been avoided by foresight. But he would ask the House to reconcile, if gentlemen could, the indictment charging all these misfortunes on the act of 1819 with the answer of the Honorable Gentleman to Mr. Western. In that publication he said, "Is it in the power of Government firmly to support the paper system? You say it is—I say it is not. I will hereafter show the folly of your system. The whole thing may be easily puffed out." The Hon. Gentleman did endeavour to put down the system. He, it was said, recommended the forging of bank notes—(Loud cheering)—as the best mode of effecting that object. (Hear, hear). And yet these were the individuals who turned round and threatened, almost with impeachment, those who had only performed a fair and conscientious duty. (Hear, hear.) After quoting some further passages from Mr. Cobbett's *Register*, in which at different times different principles with respect to the monetary system were advocated, and alluding particularly to a proposition made by a gentleman, that the ounce of gold should be made equivalent to 5*l.* instead of 3*l.* 17s. 10d., which occasioned the Hon. Member to speak of the proposer of the plan as Mr. "Little-Shilling Birmingham,"—(Laughter)—and having also referred to the Hon. Member's letter to Mr. Western, in which he observed "You have borrowed from me a sound principle or two, but the application is all your own, and is childish beyond description"—(Laughter)—the Right Hon. Baronet proceeded to observe, that he spoke of the Hon. Member for Oldham as a public man; and, if he used language out of that House relative to public men, he had a right to answer for it. (A slight cry of "No.") He would say "Yes." No man had a right to attempt to influence public opinion, and afterwards to refuse answering for those which might be fairly considered public acts. (Hear, hear.) But the Hon. Gentleman had argued that, in making this alteration in the system, there should also have been made a very material alteration with reference to pensions and public establishments. These, he contended, ought to be very greatly reduced. But at the time when the currency system was altered not one word was said on those points; and was he, therefore, to be dismissed from the Privy Council? The Honorable Member said he anticipated a large majority. (Laughter.) Now, with all respect to him, he would say that the Hon. Member expected no such thing. (Hear, hear.) Why, the answer he received of the assertion—the burst of inordinate laughter which followed it—would have touched and penetrated a man less accustomed to such a reception—(Hear, hear.)—The Hon. Member must have known that in the course of the discussions which had occurred on the subject of the currency during seven years, only 13 persons were opposed to the propositions which he had supported. It therefore showed no false delicacy in him when he stated that the real and true object of this motion was, not for the public good, but a desire to point him out as the great author of the calamity and distress which the Hon. Member had described as afflicting the country. Now, he believed, that if he had pursued any other course than that which he had deemed it to be his duty to adopt, he should not have escaped the abuse, nay, the execration with which he had been visited by some parties. If he had agreed with a much respected and deeply lamented relative of his in reference to the question of the currency—if he had, when that question was originally brought before the legislature bowed to paternal authority, and given up his opinion, would he on that account have escaped the indignation and vituperation of the Hon. Member?—(Hear, hear, hear.) He was certain that he would not have escaped it. In turning over the writings of the Hon. Member, he had found a letter addressed to "Sir Robert Peel, Baronet and cotton-weaver." ("Hear, hear," and laughter.) How inconsistent must the Hon. Member be in thus volunteering a sneer at a particular class of persons. Why, when the Hon. Member wanted to get into Parliament he did not disdain the aid of a cotton-weaver. (Hear, hear.) The Hon. Member affected to scorn elevation in society; but he had ever remarked, and all observing men must have noticed the fact, that no set of people were more decidedly influenced by the dignity of rank than those who pretended most to despise it. (Hear, hear.) Men who really had noble blood flowing in their veins would not lend themselves to slander others who, though moving in a different sphere, had pursued a fair a just, an honorable, and a successful career, and such base attacks could only be accounted for by an inherent vulgarity of mind. (Hear.) The letter from which he had already quoted, concluded to the following effect:—"Now Sir Robert Peel, I care little whether you reflect on this matter or not, *I know well what is coming* (in italics) and if I have put your name at the head of this letter it is not for the purpose of reasoning with you on the subject, *but merely to point you out* (also in italics)." (Lord cheers.) What was the meaning of this? Had the Hon. Member any good design in pointing Sir Robert Peel out? However, he should proceed, unmoved by the Hon. Member's insinuations or menaces, to adopt such a course as he considered most conducive to the public good—he should support useful measures, although the Hon. Member was evidently speculating on the chances of public confusion—(general and continued cheering);—and notwithstanding the sole object and intention of this motion was "to point him out"—(renewed cheering)—he would not make that charge on light or trivial grounds, nor attempt to support it by evidence of a distant date. Let the House see how, within the last month, the Hon. Member, addressing himself in a capacity different from that of a Member of Parliament to the labouring classes,—to the physical strength of the country,—avowed doctrines which he could not now deny, and with which he (Sir R. Peel) now charged him. On the 6th of April, 1838, the Hon. Member addressed the industrious classes on the subject of what he denominated "defence associations," the object of which was "to obtain, *in reference to the direct taxes*, an accurate list of the names and places of residence of all the great landowners in each county; to ascertain, as nearly as possible, when each of them came to his estate, and whether he got it by purchase, heirship, or bequest; and also to ascertain the *probable worth of it*." That a man talking as the Hon. Member did that night of liberty, should recommend the intolerable tyranny of a sort of commission, formed to inquire and speculate on the amount of property possessed by individuals throughtout the country, with a view to ulterior measures, was indeed extraordinary. (Hear.) The association was "to cause to be printed at a very cheap rate, a true pedigree of every great landowner, showing how much of the public money he or any of his relations have received, not omitting his predecessors for three or four generations; showing how he came by his estate, and particularly showing that men, women, or children, appertaining to him are, or have been, on the pension or sinecure list, and to cause a sufficient number of these papers to be circulated amongst the industrious classes in his own immediate neighbourhood, so that we may all know one another well." (Cheers.) "This" (continued the Hon. Member) "is the sort of 'commission' that is wanted, and I would call it the reckoning commission, for it is absolutely necessary that we begin to make up our accounts and to have them ready. It would be a sad thing for us to be taken by surprise. When we all know one another well, we shall easily arrange matters quietly, we shall easily come to an equitable adjustment." What was the justice—what was the fairness—what was the courage of adopting a course and throwing out recommendations, the effect of which was to drive men to desperation? (Cheers.) The Hon. Member could have no object but one connected with the accomplishment of that end which now led him, looking to public confusion or "equitable adjustment," to bring forward the present motion in order to point him (Sir R. Peel) out in reference to this "reckoning commission," as in 1819 he had pointed out his father, "knowing well what was coming." (Cheers.) The Hon. Member had not the same motives or reasons for attacking him as for attacking others; he (Sir R. Peel) never lent the Hon. Member his confidence—(cheers)—from him the Hon. Member never received any obligation (renewed cheering); therefore public motives alone could influence the Hon. Member in his attack. One of these motives or objects might be to produce some indications of fear on the part of the intended victims; but he told the gentlemen of England that their best security was in boldly facing and defying these insidious efforts. God forbid that the Hon. Member's speculations on the prospect of "public confusion" should be realized. He laboured under no apprehension that they would. He felt confident, whatever might be the political differences that divided public men, that all who were possessed of property would unite in its defence and put down such attempts. (Great cheering.) Not only would it be the greatest calamity, but a calamity ten-fold greater than had ever happened to this country, because accompanied by the greatest disgrace, to live under the domination of such instruments as these. (General and long-continued cheering.)

"Come the eleventh plague, rather than this
should be;
Come sink us rather in the sea.
Come rather pestilence, and reap us down;
Come God's sword rather than our own.
Let rather Roman come again,
Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane:
In all the bonds we ever bore,
We grieved, we sighed, we wept—we never
blushed before."

But (continued the Right Hon. Baronet) blush we shall, and must, if we submit to this domination; and I for one, believing as I do, when I read these comments of the Hon. Member, and consider his present motion, that I have been selected as an object of attack either for the purpose of producing some abatement of resistance to intimidation, or with a view to induce submission to those who threaten us,—I for one, never shall have to reproach myself with having furthered the ulterior objects of the party in question by showing any symptoms of intimidation or submission. (General cheering, which continued for several minutes.)

Mr. COBBETT rose, but was received by repeated volleys of groans from all parts of the House. The scene that occurred was such as we have seldom witnessed, even in the most stormy of our public meetings; the continued yells of indignant execration with which every sentence of the Hon. Member was assailed, rendered him for a considerable time perfectly inaudible. He was understood to say that the speech he had just listened to was full of calumnious assertions. If order could not be kept, he would move an adjournment. It was no doubt some mortification to the House to listen to him; but it ought to have been more mortifying to them to eat their own vote on the malt tax: and if they would not listen to what he had to say, in reply to some parts of the Right Hon. Baronet's speech, they would stand out to the world in a light which he would not venture to describe. He had heard no defence from the Right Hon. Baronet; nine-tenths of his speech were taken up in reading from books which he had written, and the remainder consisted of vulgar abuse. ("Order," "chair," and much confusion.)

The SPEAKER said, that the Hon. Member had indulged in expressions which no Gentleman (hear, hear) in that House was entitled to use, and the House had certainly a right to expect an apology.

Mr. COBBETT—Then I most readily apologise to the House. A pretty charge had been made against him, that he wanted to benefit by public confusion. He would tell the Noble Lord opposite that if he would only take off the soap tax, the malt and hop duties, and the house and window tax, he need be under no apprehensions of public confusion. Though he would rather the predictions of the Right Hon. Baronet on this subject were realised, and that the country should be thrown into confusion, than that the people of this country should be trodden under foot, and knocked on the head as they had been within the last few days. (Hear.)

Sir R. Peel rose to retire previously to putting the question, and was loudly cheered on quitting the House.

The gallery was then cleared for a division, when the numbers appeared to be—

For the motion	4
Against it	298
Majority	294

HOUSE OF COMMONS,—MAY 21.

CIVIL LIST PENSIONS.

Mr. D. W. HARVEY, in rising to submit a motion to the house on the subject of the pension paid out of the civil list, said that his object was to put this question distinctly to the house whether any portion of the public money was to be received by any persons of either sex, for which some known and adequate service had not been rendered. (Hear, hear.) That was the simple point which he wished to impress on the house, and he had no intention to touch on any other subject. He did not mean to attack either military or naval sinecures, for he knew that if he did he should have all the heroes in that house rising up against him (laughter), and asking whether the house was prepared to sacrifice, on mercenary grounds, men who had risked their lives in defence of their country, and who were associated with the brightest periods of our history. His motion, therefore, would be confined solely to the pensions on the civil list; but he trusted that the hon. member for Middlesex would not suffer the first session of the reformed Parliament (whose commencement, he could not avoid saying, had been most gloomy and disheartening) to pass over without moving an inquiry into the nature and extent of all our payments, whether consisting of half-pay, retired pensions, superannuations, or of any of the various and ingenious contrivances by which the people of this country were defrauded of their money. It was only by a review of all these various items of expenditure that they could hope to discover the means of reduction to any great extent (Hear, hear.) Such an inquiry would be found a most fruitful source of economy; and the question he was now submitting to the house being a branch of that extensive inquiry, was, in his opinion, a most appropriate forerunner of the motion about to be brought forward that night by the hon. member for Marylebone, because it would point out one way by which the deficit in the revenue caused by the repeal of the assessed taxes might be supplied. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord opposite and his colleagues had honourably consented to a deduction of 10 per cent. from their salaries, and he (Mr. Harvey) would venture to say that if the same deduction was made from the pensions on the civil list, and from all the payments which came under the head of "half-pay," "superannuations," and "sinecures," a more than sufficient sum would be realized to meet the loss occasioned by the repeal of the assessed taxes. He held in his hand a statement of the annual expenditure of the United Kingdom, in salaries, pensions, sinecures, half-pay, superannuations, compensations, and allowances; and he believed that the only reason why it had been allowed to go on was, that the country was totally ignorant of its amount. The annual sum paid under those various and confused heads exceeded 9,000,000*l.* sterling; and the following was a detailed account of the expenditure:—

Salaries of 22,912 persons employed in the public offices	£2,788,907
Retired full-pay, half-pay, superannuations, pensions, and allowances in the army	2,939,652
Retired full-pay, half-pay, superannuations, pensions, and allowances in the navy	1,583,787
Retired full-pay, half-pay, superannuations, pensions, and allowances in the ordnance	374,987
Superannuated allowances in the civil departments of Government	478,967
Pensions	777,556
Pensions in the nature of compensat ons for the loss of offices in England	12,020
Pensions in Ireland, in consequence of the union	89,245
Annual value of sinecure offices	356,555
Commissioners of inquiry	56,299
	£9,457,985

He was ready to admit that government had gone to a considerable extent in reducing the amount of the above expenditure; but allowing for all they had done in that way, he might with safety state that the payments exceeded upwards of 8,000,000*l.* Besides this, he held in his hand a

Classification of 956 Placemen and Pensioners whose Salaries, Profits, Pay, Fees, and Emoluments exceeded, Jan. 5, 1830, 1,000*l.* per annum, which was as follows:—

No. of Officers.	Description.	Total Emoluments.	Average Income.
		£.	£.
350	Civil Officers	698,805	1,997
50	Court of Chancery	137,216	2,744
112	King's Bench and other Judicial Officers	338,651	3,023
100	Ambassadors and Consuls	256,780	2,567
134	Military Officers	240,847	1,794
36	Ordnance and Artillery	50,055	1,390
19	Naval Officers	39,835	2,076
147	Colonial Officers	378,996	2,578
8	Officers of the House of Commons	20,642	2,567
956		2,161,827	

Here, then, was an ample field for the operations of a judicious economy. (Hear, hear.) Disregarding all technical objections, as to whether the pensions were placed on the consolidated fund or on the civil list, he would come to the facts of the case at once, and he found that the pension list at present amounted to 150,000*l.*, charged on the civil list and the consolidated fund in England and Ireland; and the hereditary revenues of Scotland. Previous to Mr. Burke's celebrated speech, which gave birth to the 22d Geo. III., the Crown had no other restraint on its liberality than the sense of shame. That statute restricted the power of the Crown to grant pensions within certain limits. Since that period several attempts had been made to get at the motives for which these pensions were granted, but they had always been resisted on the ground that the civil list was a sacred fund, set apart for the purpose of enabling the Monarch to relieve those unfortunate individuals who might merit his grace and commiseration. The authors of those unsuccessful motions consoled themselves with the hope, that when a new monarch ascended the throne these things would come under the revision of the House. Such was the state of things when the noble lord opposite opened the civil list. The noble lord's predecessor had proposed that the entire amount of the civil list, English, Scotch, and Irish, should be 144,000*l.* The noble lord's plan extended the sum to 150,000*l.*; 75,000*l.* being placed on the civil list, and the remainder being transferred to the consolidated fund; so that the latter payments, as they fell in, might come under the control of the house. When the noble lord's proposition was explained, many gentlemen, and he (Mr. Harvey) among the number, wished it to be understood, that in giving their sanction to the arrangement they should not be precluded from any future inquiry into the circumstances which gave rise to these pensions. What, then, was the nature of those pensions? He found that in 1829, the hon. member for Middlesex, who by his indefatigable industry had smoothed the road of investigation for all who came after him, moved for a return of the names only of persons receiving pensions from the civil list; and the noble lord opposite supported the motion, on this undeniable ground—that the administration of the public money, in whatever hands it might be placed, was a responsible administration (hear, hear); and the noble lord, with that straightforwardness which always characterized his conduct on the opposition side of the house (laughter), asked how it was possible for them to impeach the propriety of the pensions unless they knew the parties to whom they were given. The house had now that return in their possession, and he (Mr. Harvey) wished to follow it up by another inquiry; for, what was the value of having the names, unless they also had the considerations for which the money was given? (Hear, hear.) He held in his hand a return of persons receiving pensions on the civil list of England, Scotland, and Ireland, including the 4½ per cent. Duties, which last only amounted to 21,000*l.*, and it was singular enough to observe the great disproportion which the female world had in the share of the money. (Laughter.) The number of pensioners amounted to 1,303, 1,022 of whom belonged to the fair sex. ("Hear," and laughter.) There were 208 persons with titles of distinction on the list, of whom 125 were ladies. He had made out a classification of these persons, which he would take the liberty of communicating to the house. The hon. gentleman then read the following table:—

Return of Pensions on the Civil List of England, Scotland, and Ireland, and on the 4½ per Cent. Duties.

	Gross Number.	Males.	Females.
England	417	95	322
Scotland	364	47	317
Ireland	477	125	352
4½ per Cent. Duties	45	16	29
	1,303	281	1,022

Persons with Titles of Distinction.

	Gross Number.	Male.	Females.
England	73	29	44
Scotland	56	19	37
Ireland	59	30	29
4½ per Cent. Duties.	20	6	14
	208	84	124

The object of the motion with which he intended to conclude, was to obtain a return of the considerations for which these various grants were made, and when he observed the number of ladies on the list, and recollected the many scandalous cheap publications which had lately been circulated in the metropolis, insinuating that these "considerations" were of a nameless description, he could not but think that it would be an insult to those fair recipients to suppose that they could have any objection to a motion which gave them the opportunity of showing the substantial nature and character of the services they had rendered. (Hear, hear.) He preferred obtaining the information he desired by means of a return, rather than through a committee of inquiry, from a feeling of delicacy which he thought the house would at once recognize. To say nothing of the inconveniences attending a committee of inquiry, he could not help thinking that there would be great indelicacy in calling before it no less than 1,022 ladies at this season of the year. (Laughter.) He therefore preferred conveying the wishes of the house to them through that courteous medium of communication by which the orders of the house were usually transmitted. There was another branch of expenditure, which showed how the people of this country were oppressed. In looking over the civil list he was surprised to find that pensions were given to the servants of his late Majesty, consisting, of course, of the domestics of the household. The number of these servants was 198, and the amount of money they received 14,446*l.* It was in such things as these that was to be traced the origin of that growing feeling of hostility to the government which we found every where spreading about. (Hear, hear.) The government was strong in that house,—strong, not in the support, but in the fears, of that house,—yet a sentiment was spreading throughout the country which no lover of it could contemplate without apprehension (hear, hear); and if the government continued to pursue the course they had hitherto followed with regard to the finances of the country, the reform of that house, from which they all expected so

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much benefit, would turn out to be one of the greatest evils that could befall the country. As long as that house was constituted as it had heretofore been, the people always looked to reform as the means of curing good government: but if that expectation should now be disappointed, to what must they look? They must look to themselves, and the events that had taken place in that great metropolis within the last week plainly demonstrated that they were determined to look to themselves. (Hear.) If the people found that reform disappointed them, they must look to that for which those who disappointed their just expectations would be responsible,—a revolution in the institutions of the country. (Hear.) He did not hesitate to say that no one measure had been brought forward by the goverment since the opening of the present Parliamen which in any way corresponded with the expectations, not of giddy and extravagant bodies of men, but of the sober and rational reformers of the country—he meant the middle classes. Ministers had forfeited the confidence of the national reformers of England, by turning their backs on all those professions which, when out of office, had earned them the support and applause of the public. They had made the term Whig a by-word, and had shown that the worst species of Tory was a Whig in place. Had a motion like the present been brought forward when the Whigs were in their old opposition places, what declamation they would hear about the crying injustice of taxing the people for the support of state paupers and unmerited pensionaries. As it was, he trusted the noble Chancellor of the Exchequer would give some intelligible reason for continuing a system of paying some of the offshoots of the aristocracy, who had never rendered the public any service in return. (Hear.) The hon. member concluded with moving for a return of all persons on the English, Irish, and Scotch pension lists, heretofore paid out of the civil list; specifying with each name the sum received by each individual, the period of the grant, the public grounds, or other consideration, as far as practicable, on account of which they had been granted; distinguishing those who are widows or orphans of deceased public servants, and such as are in the receipt of any salary, profits, pay, fees, and emoluments, from any public source.

Mr. Hume seconded the motion.

Lord Althorp had no objection to that part of the motion which referred to the pensions on the consolidated fund, but objected to its being extended to the pensions on the civil list. The hon. member seemed to think that it mattered nothing to the public whether the pension was on the consolidated fund or on the civil list, as the public paid equally for both (hear,) and therefore included, or rather mixed them both up in his motion: but it did matter to the public, inasmuch as the former were completely under the control of Parliament, while the civil list pension, as being guaranteed during the life of the monarch, could only properly come under the cognizance of Parliament at the commencement of a new reign. He was free to admit the principle that no person should receive any pension not merited by past or present services (hear, hear); but did not, therefore, admit that the Crown should not possess the power of placing such persons as it deemed fit on the pension list. Undoubtedly that exercise of the prerogative should be defined and limited, and within the control of the legislature; and, so far as Mr. Burke's bill went to attain that limit and that control, he agreed with the hon. member in approving of it. The house was aware that till the passing of Mr. Burke's bill there was no limit to the power of the Crown to grant pensions on the civil list, and that that bill limited the power to 140,000 *l.*, not 150,000*l.*, as the hon. member had stated. It was not necessary for him to trace the history of the pension and civil lists from the time of Mr. Burke to his accession to office; all that he had to answer for was the conduct of the present administration. When the subject was on a former occasion before the house, he had contended that he conceived the Crown had a right to the power of granting pensions on the civil list under certain circumstances, the question being what should be the limit to that exercise. On the maturest consideration he had made up his mind that the sum to be thus placed at the disposal of the Crown should be reduced one-half of that fixed by Mr. Burke's bill, and accordingly he reduced it to 75,000*l.*, the present amount; and that 75,000*l.* included Scotland and Ireland. He suspected that if the motion was limited to the pensions on the consolidated fund, he should not object to it; but as the civil list was a bargain between the sovereign and the Parliament for his reign, he could not permit the same inquisition being made into it. As to the charge brought by the hon. gentleman against ministers, he would then attempt no reply, further than to observe, that he was confident that ere a few weeks were over, and that all the measures for reform of ministers for this session were before the house, the country would be of a very different opinion.

THE COLDBATH FIELD'S MEETING.

This is the season of the year for Lord Melbourne to signalize his official existence by some unutterable folly. Last Spring he gilded his name by the notable discovery of a terrible conspiracy in the City, and the apprehension of half a dozen poor fellows who were learning the sword exercise with daggers of lath. His Lordship saved the State, and destroyed poor Mrs. Murphy, the wife of one of the conspirators, who died of fright at the energy of Government.

We have just had another exhibition of vigilance, vigour, and discretion of this kind—a worthy sequence of the wooden-sword plot, and dignified to tragedy also by a death.

Some foolish people, who talk nonsense at the Rotunda, where they assume to represent the working classes, with as much propriety as the Jack Puddings at Astley's might assume the representation of the nation, proposed a meeting to adopt measures for a National Convention. Here was something better for Lord Melbourne than the wooden sword exercise, and a proclamation was drawn up in awfully bad English, declaring the illegality of the proposed meeting, and warning the people against attending it. We have called the English awfully bad, because the incoherence and ungrammatical construction denoted an extraordinary dis[illegible] and implied a [illegible] by breaking [illegible] breaking the [illegible] holden for such a purpose is dangerous to the public peace, and illegal:—All classes of his Majesty's subjects are hereby warned *not to attend such Meeting, nor to take any part in the proceedings thereof.*

"And notice is hereby given—That the Civil Authorities have strict orders *to maintain and secure the public peace, and to apprehend any persons offending herein*, that they may be dealt with according to law.

"By order of the Secretary of State.

In like manner, before the Manchester meeting, in 1819, the people were warned in placards issued by the Magistrates "at their peril *to abstain* from attending it."

The Proclamation was a foolery: it gave an importance to the proposed farcical proceedings. Nothing more was requisite on the part of Lord Melbourne than to provide measures for the security of the public peace. A force in the neighbourhood to act in case of riot would have answerd that purpose, and the actors for the nation might have been left to find out their own insignificance. They might have been allowed to choose their own Government with great advantage to the popular undertanding. The national Convention might have been arranged by the half dozen personages in the van, or Mr. Lee might have crowned Mr. Mee King, if in so small an assembly that form of Government had seemed more convenient. Meddling with the play of these people seems to us as idle as meddling with ther evolutions in a theatre. Jack Cade on the stage is as dangerous as Jack Cade at Coldbath Fields.

The conduct of the actors shows how little was reasonably to be apprehended. Hardly had Mr. Mee been called by Mr. Lee to the important office of concocting the National Convention, when he began talking of wife and family in a strain threatening no peril to the state. When a man asks what is to become of his wife and family, should he fall in attempting to throw drown a government, we may be snre of two things which he will not do—he will not raise a subscription for them, and he will not raise a rebellion.

All this time Lord Melbourne was looking on, and under his eye the police were marched upon the crowd (which does not seem to have been numerous) about the orator, and commenced a very savage attack. Their object seems to have been the apprehension of the principal actors; but in this they miscarried, after the most extensive preparations, and the most unscrupulous use (as it appears from the evidence as yet before us) of their force.

What but a mischievous effect on the public mind has been the consequence of this onset? There was no riot at the time, and if it was not necessary to wait for riot for the dispersion of the mob, why were they permitted to collect? Why was not the meeting prevented, as it might so easily and safely have been, rather than routed in this abrupt and violent manner? What was done at last before any act of riot on the part of the mob might have been done at first without any riot on the part of the police. But Lord Melbourne must distinguish himself, must have a battle fought under his eye according to his plan of generalship. It has been a bad business in every way. Life has been lost, the police, before unpopular, have been made odious, and a state of feeling produced which will cause the refusal of assistance to the conservators of the public peace, when they may really have urgent and just claim to it. Thus it is that this Ministry has the art of disgracing all with which it has to do—from Parliament to a police constable. Every institution, every instrument of Government, is brought into contempt and hatred by these confident and foolish men.

The charges against the police we have not received, without making large allowances for the tide of prejudice which runs against them, (and for which, excepting the expensiven ss of the establishment, we see no rational and honest cause:) but the case of unnecessary violence and brutality does seem to us to be made out, after all deductions for the over-colouring, and exaggerations of prejudice. Yet we have witnessed in the blessed olden time of the truly British constable, acts of offence as wanton if not as violent as those laid to the charge of the police. On a drawing-room day we have seen the constables parading the lines of spectators to keep open the space, and thumping the heads of the front rank with their staves as they passed along, as if literally beating the bounds for custom of authority; and this the people have borne without resistance or complaint for the sake of blessing their sight with the fine equipages and fine clothes of Lords and Ladies.

A distinction has been attempted between meetings for a legitimate object, such as Parliamentary Reform, and a meeting like that of Monday for an object foreign to the Constitution; but in fact, had the object of that meeting been the most unexceptionable within the range of political discussion, the meeting would yet have been illegal by the Castlereagh law. The object cannot, therefore, be fairly dwelt upon in justification of the interferance of the law. The *Chronicle* says,

A National Convention supposes the destruction of the existing Government; and every Government, while it exists, must be supposed to possess the power of punishing attempts to overturn it.

A Government whose existence could be in any danger from such an attempt as that of Messrs. Mee and Lee would not deserve to exist. For the protection of a neighbourhood against disorder and disturbance, and on no other ground, do we think interference with political meetings expedient. Messrs. Lee and Mee should be free to talk down the Constitution, if they could, but they should not disturb the peace of Coldbath Fields. We feel incomparably more concerned for Coldbath Fields than the Constitution, which will never be in danger, except when it deserves to be in danger, and which will not always be in danger then. We thoroughly agree with Mr. Mill, that "if it were clearly recognised that every man had a license to exhort the people to the general resistance of the Government, all such exhortations would become ridiculous unless on those rare and extreme occasions on which no prohibition and no penalties can or ought to prevent them."—*Examiner May* 19.

THE FUTURE GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH INDIA.

The article in our last Number on this subsubject has, we are gratified to think, contributed materially to direct public attention to the true merits of the scheme propounded for the future administration of India. Friends and foes have suggested several popular or vulgar objections to our plan for the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, exclusive of that which regards the patronage, already sufficiently disposed of. These objections we shall now endeavour to obviate.

If, say the objectors, the government of India be vested in the Crown, it will fluctuate with every change of Administration; whereas the government of a country so peculiarly circumstanced as India ought to be as stable and permanent as possible,—ought, in a word, to be vested in the hands of an experienced, unchanging body, unconnected with party. The great absurdity of this notion is, that it would go to place the patronage and administration of India in men beyond the control of the Legislature and of the public. To render the thing complete, the next proposal ought to be, to make the home administration of India hereditary. Every statesman in this country, pretending to direct its destinies, ought to be acquainted with every branch of its administration, Colonial as well as Domestic; and, of course, with the affairs of the seventy millions of British subjects in India, in common with the rest. To isolate so great a branch of the national interests, and to confide it to a peculiar set of men, would be to create an Indian governing caste,—to convert the administration of an empire into an offensive craft,—in short, to perpetuate the very system which has hitherto made India, with the English public, an irksome and unpopular topic. The habit of dabbling in Indian details, or even a local knowledge of India, is by no means necessary for directing the home administration of India. Quite the contrary; they may be even mischievous. A witness is very useful and necessary in a court of justice, but no one thinks of placing him in the judgment-seat. In a Parliamentary inquiry into Slavery and the Timber-trade, the evidence of a West India planter and a shipowner may be necessary; but no one thinks of making a West India planter or a shipowner a Colonial Secretary or an Under Secretary of State. No one thinks that sea captains, commodores, and admirals, are the only men from among whom to choose First Lords of the Admiralty. No one imagines that clerks in the Foreign Office, and *attachés* to Legations, are the only persons who ought to rise to the station of Foreign Secretaries. On the same principle, can any thing be more ridiculous than to think that for the mere purpose of securing a greater share of permanency in the home administration of India, the destinies of the Indian empire should be confided to retired collectors of the Indian Land-tax—to retired framers and expounders of "the Company's Regulations"—to retired tea supercargoes—to retired commanders of merchant ships—and to actual London bankers and traders? Yes, there is one thing more ridiculous and extravagant than all this,—namely, that the persons thus mentioned should be chosen by the holders of *a certain annuity*—by the old men and old women whose selfish brawling has for the last three weeks proclaimed to the world their indifference to India or their ignorance of it.

The next objection to the assumption of the government of India by the Crown, is drawn from the acknowledged bad Colonial management of the latter, and the supposed better management of the Company. There is here an obvious beggiug of the question. The bad management of the Crown, a comparatively easy and circumscribed subject, is tolerably well known and even familiar to the British public. The management of the Company—a wide, difficult, and much-mystified question—is scarcely known at all; and of course, of what is little known, no distinct evil can be predicated. We make bold at once to assert, that the Crown, since it first possessed colonies, from the reign of James the first to the present hour, has hardly possessed one that did not advance to prosperity with a rapidity unknown in any portion of the territories under the management of the East India Company. We further make bold to say, that there is not a colony of the Crown which, in any period of its history, would not either have sunk under, or been driven into rebellion by one half the exclusive monopolies and heavy taxation on which the Company has inflicted on the territories subject to its management. The patient Hindus bore these inflictions, because, bad as they were, they had been for ages inured even to worse. It would be to reason most inconsequentially, to argue, that because speaking in a foreign language, at the distance of half the globe, and with a rude hand clapped on their mouths we did not hear their complaints, they had really less reason to complain than those who are nearer home, and have the power to make their grievance known in our common language.

We shall not unfairly compare the progress of the Company's territories, inhabited and settled by semibarbarous Asiatics, with that of colonies settled by Englishmen in new and unoccupied lands; but we may safely compare the advance of the Indian territories with that of slave colonies acquired by the Crown from foreign nations. We have one of these in the East Indies, the Mauritius. This contains an area of about 230 square miles, with a population of 100,000 inhabitants, with a soil somewhat thin, and a climate exposed to harricanes; and it has been three-and-twenty years in our possession. It produced no sugar when it was conquered. It now exports to Great Britain about half a million of hundredweights of sugar yearly, being more than *double* the quantity imported from the whole of the East India Company's territories,—of territories more than *two thousand* times its extent,—containing *seventy thousand times* the number of inhabitants,—and moreover, the native land of the sugar-cane, and the parent country as the invention of the manufacture of sugar! No doubt the discriminating duty on sugar has contributed to this remarkable result; but the free application of British skill, industry, and capital (carefully excluded from the Company's territories), a great deal more. In the same manner Dutch Guiana, ceded to us but eighteen years ago, furnishes Great Britain with more than *four times* as much sugar as Bengal, which has belonged to the Company for nearly eighty. Our quondam colonies in America, with a slave population (and here there is no discriminating duty to complain of), furnish to the greatest of our manufactures *three-and-twenty* times the quantity of raw material, and all of a better quality, than British India does; although in the former cotton was not cultivated for exportation forty years ago, whereas in the latter the plant and the manufacture have been known from the earliest antiquity, and familiar to the inhabitants of India when unknown, except through them to the rest of the world.

The island of Ceylon is a Crown colony; and its mismanagement has often been contrasted with the supposed better management of the Company's territories adjoining to it. This, to all appearance, is bringing the relative management of the two parties concerned, to the test of experience; let us therefore analyse the example. In the first place, it is to be observed that Ceylon, compared with almost any considerable portion of the Company's dominions, possesses but an unfruitful soil, an unsalubrious climate, and a barbarous and scanty population. The land which affords its most remarkable product, cinnamon, is a barren sand; and its most industrious inhabitants are a few emigrants from the continent. In no age and under no rule has it possessed fertility enough, or industry enough, to raise for itself a sufficient supply of bread corn, which it has invariably received largely from its neighbours. The progress of such a country can no more be compared in fairness with the progress of the Company's territories, than that of a Portuguese or Russian colony, established in a poor country and unfavourable climate, with a colony of Englishmen founded in a fertile country and an auspicious climate. Then, Ceylon, for the first seven years of our possession of it, was under the management of the East India Company; and down to the present year, that is, for a period of very nearly forty years, it has been managed by the Crown on the pure mode of the Company's governments, with their monopolies, their privileged civil service, and their grinding taxation; and it is the only colony of the Crown that has ever been so administered. With the explanation now given, we shall find that the management of the Crown in Ceylon, notwithstanding its many sins and jobs, has still some advantages over that of the Company. In Ceylon, it is the object of the King's Government to confirm a private right of property in the soil to the native inhabitants: in the Company's provinces, for the last thirty years, the object aimed at, with great industry and considerable ingenuity, has been to obliterate it, by taking the entire rent as tax. In Ceylon, British subjects may hold land, and British skill and industry are expressly invited to improve the country: in the Company's territories, the owning of the land by British subjects, and the express exclusion of British skill and industry from the country, are among the most fundamental principles of the administration. In Ceylon, Englishmen may travel all over the island without a passport: in the Company's territory, no Englishman must presume, without express leave, to go beyond ten miles, from the capital at the risk of being banished, or "deemed to be illegally trading," (albeit a botanist or geologist), and prosecuted in the King's Bench, paying double costs of suit in that enviable situation, for his impertinent curiosity. In Ceylon, civil and military salaries are comparatively moderate: in the Company's territories, they are invariably from 25 to 50 and even 100 per cent. higher. In Ceylon, the Whig Ministry, under the auspices of a Reformed Parliament, has just done away with forced services, purveyance, and the cinnamon monopoly: in many of the Company's territories, forced services and purveyance still exist, and the salt monopoly exists every where. These are samples; and as we have here pointed out the truth for the first time, we beg the reader to attend to our statement.

The advocates of the existing system complain of the encroachments of the Crown,—very thoughtlessly and very inconsistently. According to the Company and its friends, their administration has, in every age of it, been quite perfect, and never ought to have been interfered with by meddling Ministers and meddling Parliaments. Under Clive, and after the battle of Plassey, when the rapacity of the Company's servants would have disgraced the conduct of a horde of Tartars, the interference of Parliament was loudly exclaimed against. When Parliament interfered in 1773, the happiness of the people of India and the good of England were the sole motives which induced the benevolent Company to resist its encroachment. When, ten years after, Mr. Fox was on the point of establishing for India the only fair form of administration ever contemplated for the country, the East India Company became again alarmed for the happiness of the Hindus and the welfare of Englishmen; it intrigued suc-

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cessfully, and drove the encroacher on Indian happiness and British prosperity from the administration. The deprecated interference, however, was carried into effect in another form; and in 1793, after ten years' trial, the system was declared to be once more perfect. It was perfect before the interference of the Board of Control, and perfect after it. Notwithstanding the perfection which preceded 1793, some changes were forced upon the Company in that year also. With these changes, the system worked admirably in 1813; and the nation was entreated, as it valued its own honour and prosperity, and the happiness of the people of India, not to alter a tittle of the existing system. Greater innovations than ever were perpetrated in that year; and after twenty years' experience, the Company again declares that perfection has been attained; and we are once more implored, "as we love the Hindus and dear tea," to attempt no more rash innovations.

Our inconsiderate monopolists wholly forget, that Parliament has encroached on every practicable occasion for more than sixty years; and that every fresh encroachment, even by their confession has been followed by some amelioration in the government of India, and by some advantage to the people of England. They forget that, under the pure unmixed administration of the Company, India was the victim of an extent of avarice, anarchy, and spoliation, of which there is no modern European example, and in the conquests of Mexico and Peru in the sixteenth century; and that, always in proportion as the Crown has succeeded in taking a share in the Indian administration, has that administration been improved and India prospered;—the worthy Company all the while deprecating change, and loudly complaining of violated rights at each successive encroachment.

Exclusive of direct and substantial responsibility, the great advantage of having the Indian administration conducted by the Ministers of the Crown, over an administration conducted by any joint-stock association, is that a responsible Minister can have no interest separate and distinct from that of the country governed. The interest of the East India Company has heretofore been distinct from that of the people of India. The interest of the people of India is to be well governed; and, as an important element in it, to be lightly taxed. The prominent interest of the East India Company has been to secure or increase the dividends; and therefore to tax India as heavily as India can bear without risk of revolt. This has in fact been done. Every new tax that could be thought of has been imposed; and no tax once imposed has ever been relinquished, except on an experience of its utter unproductiveness, or when the Company has been compelled to abandon it by actual rebellion, of which there have been several examples. This insuperable objection lies against the new association projected,—a fact which must be obvious to any one who has attended to the late discussions at the India House, where, instead of the interests of the people of India, we had the the weary debates of hours and days on such miserable topics as "guarantee funds," "surplus revenues," "assets," and "profit and loss." —*Spectator, May* 4.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we have to annonnce that a preliminary treaty was signed yesterday by the Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, France, and Holland. By this convention the English and French embargoes will be taken off Dutch vessels in the ports of England and France, and the interruption of their navigation, on the part of the Dutch Government will be removed. The services of the English and French united squadrons will thus likewise be dispensed with, and the intercourse between the respective parties and Holland placed on the same footing as before the French expedition in November last. The Dutch garrison of Antwerp, now prisoners in France, will, by the same arrangement, be sent home. The armistice between Holland and Belgium will be continued till the definitive settlement of a permanent separation, and till that time the navigation of the Scheldt will remain free. This convention has been agreed upon with the Dutch Plenipotentiary, and was sent off to Holland for ratification yesterday.

"But," we think that we hear the pretended friends of his DUTCH MAJESTY, though the real enemies of Holland, exclaim, "this is "literally nothing. His DUTCH MAJESTY has "not accepted the treaty of the 15th of Novem- "ber, 1831, which your English embargo and "your French military expedition into Belgium "were meant to enforce. He starts as free in "the race of negotiation as before your mea- "sures of violence, and may hold out against "all your proposed arrangements in 1833 as "stubdily as he did in 1832 and the previous "year." This would be a proper correction, or a useful caution, if we had said or insinuated that the present arrangement was reported to be final, or was intended to preclude all further negotiation. We have, however, said or insinuated no such thing. But though we have guarded ourselves, and must guard ourselves, against any expression of confidence in pacific arrangements, where his DUTCH MAJESTY is one of the parties, we can by no means allow that the present convention is unimportant, or that it only replaces things in the same situation in which they stood before the convention of the 22d of October last.

In the interval Antwerp has been taken by a brilliant French enterprise, and delivered up to its legitimate owner, in the face of suspecting Europe, with an unflinching good faith that all Europe admired. His DUTCH MAJESTY has thus learned, that when nations are desirous of peace, it requires more than the irritating obstinacy and intriguing policy of one sovereign of a secondary order to embroil them. He has likewise learned, that in the loss of Antwerp he has been obliged to surrender one of his greatest means of maintaining uncertainty or exciting alarm on the frontiers of his rival. The salutary lesson taught by these events has been enforced by the sufferings of the embargo, and the growing discontents of his own people at the diminution of their trade, or the capture of their shipping. He has probably likewise become aware that this lesson, if insufficient to put him on his good behaviour, might have been carried further.

That it has been so already, to a considerable extent, and that it promises to result in a gratifying final change of temper and conduct, will be evident to the most inconsiderate observer of diplomatic transactions. After the capture of Antwerp, and even after the return of the French expeditionary army, his DUTCH MAJESTY loudly declared that he would enter into no terms with France and England, either for removing the embargo, for recovering his brave defenders from a captivity in France, or for re-establishing his former amicable relations with his allies. He had been, he declared, treating with the Conference of the five Powers, and he would not alter his positions by renewing his negotiations with two of them separately. It was in vain to say that these two were only the executors of a treaty agreed to by all, and that he must now begin by making his peace with them and entering into such engagements as the rest might sanction. This difficulty he has now got over, and we, therefore, think that we are not exposing ourselves to any signal disappointment in expecting that a definitive treaty with all the Powers will not much longer be delayed. Let us not, however, be too sanguine on a matter, where we have already more than once been deceived. It is expected that the ratification of the Convention will be exchanged in the beginning of next week.—*Times, May* 22.

PARIS, MAY 20.

The denouement of the drama or melodrama of Blaye is over. The Princess Caroline of Naples, of Bourbon blood, the sister of the reigning king, the sister of the King of Spain, the niece of Louis Philippe, the grand-daughter of the Austrian Cæsars, the mother of Mademoiselle de Berry d'Austois, of the child of the miracle, the Duke of Bordeaux, now Henry V., according to the reckoning of legitimacy, is, after all, Madame the Countess Hector de Lucchesi Palli. Well, then, there is a happy mortal who has ingrafted a daughter on this Royal stock, and has shared the couch of the Princes Regent during her Vendean excursions, but who, doubtless, is happy enough to have escaped the disagreeable affair of the Chateau de la Peniciere. We may now have a guess of the nature of the dreadful and irreparable misfortune of which the Countess de la Rochejacquelin spoke and deplored.

In spite of all this, doubts have arisen as to the reality of the union declared to have taken place between the widow of the Duke of Berry with Count Hector de Lucchesi Palli. The period of the birth throws back the epoch of another event to the month of August, 1832. Now, if this M. Lucchesi be, as we are assured he is, the Neapolitan Chargè d'Affaires of the same name at the Court of the Hague, it is certain that M. Lucchesi Palli was in the month of August at the seat of his mission, and there is nothing to show that there could at the time be any intercourse between this diplomatist and the Duchess. But there is always something miraculous in the confinements of her Royal Highness. She has again given to the world a miracle-born child, for which her new husband is doubtless grateful. Do you wish to know something more of this M. de Lucchesi Palli, husband by declaration, father presumptive? I will tell you.

Count Lucchesi Palli (if he put forward at Blaye and the Minister at the Hague be one and the same person, of which there seems no doubt) is a man of 30 or thereabout, and of the middle size. His features, which are pitted with the small pox, are of a very common cast. His deportment his grave, but affected. In general he is altogether wanting in dignity; there is nothing in his manners like the man of rank, nor even the gentleman. He passes his evenings with the financier Ouvrard, Madame de Rossi, formerly Miss Sontag, and the Countes du Cayla. He often dines at the table d'hote of the Grand Doelen Inn.

You will easily conceive the great vexation of our legitimist devotees at their disappointment. The most fanatical of the set take refuge in a denial of the facts, notwithstanding the most formal and indisputable proofs. M. de Kergorlay declares that he will not believe in the event until he has seen and touched. He requires proofs as decisive as that given by the Duchess at the birth of the Duke of Bordeaux, when, calling her attendants around her, and uncovering herself before them, she said, "*Voyez il tient encore à ma personne*," words since repeated with transport, and which have, I know not why, made her Royal Highness be compared to Blanche of Castile, the mother of St. Louis.

You must have been amused by the proposal of some of our ligitimists to make the case of the prisoner at Blaye a subject of legal investigation. It is not conceivable that her friends could have wished to see her appear before a public tribunal with all the signs of a pregnancy of so little edifying a nature. There was much bad faith in this proposition, and our Republicans were not more sincere when she joined in chorus with the Royalists to demand a trial. What they wanted was something which might give opportunity for riots, and the chance of an overthrow. The Ministers, however, acted with much prudence in not allowing themselves to be intimidated by the united cries of the factions.

But what is now to be done with the Countess Hector de Lucchesi Palli? It is gennerally believed that she will be sent off to her own country, to try whether domestic happiness will there make her cease to regret the loss of her former greatness. In the mean time it is impossible but that this childbed declaration, these circumstances of a secret marriage, which seem to be brought forward as an afterthought, should not revive the suspicions which have existed respecting the extraordinary birth of the Duke of Bordeaux. It is not easy to reconcile the extreme fondness of the Countess for this newborn daughter, whom she wishes to nurse with her own milk, with the little affection she used to show for a son whose life was so valuable to her, as it promised to secure to her the highest destiny. It is not less difficult to explain how she could so easily separate from him, and incur the risk of depriving herself for ever of the happiness of seeing him. It is now reported that we shall soon have various revelations on this subject, and curiosity is more easily awakened as the public mind has never been completely satisfied respecting the facts. I recollect that during the July days certain influential persons then said—"The supposititious birth, so often suspected of the Duke of Bordeaux may be one day proved. In that case the Duke of Orleans must not be allowed to imagine that the crown has come to him by succession, and that he no longer owes it to the national will and our election. Everything must therefore, be so arranged, that if such an event should occur, he will not dare to appeal to any other right than that which we now confer upon him in the name of the people." You will pardon my dwelling so long on the captive of Blaye, it is the question of the moment, and it is rendered much more important by the consequences which may result from it than it would be on its own account. I shall perhaps soon have occasion to return to it.

Every where Europe seems to be settling into tranquillity. Our hostile factions are evidently sensible of their total defeat, and their follies only excite the pity of a people who, under a sky become suddenly magnificent, as it were, by a sort of coquetry, readily find employment and resources for the enjoyment of varied and in exhaustible pleasures. Your correspondents have doubtless already told you that Paris was never more animated and brilliant than at present, and the provinces are in unison with the capital. The famous republican dinner of 6,000 persons, which was to have taken place at Lyons, is indefinitely postponed. The Government had determined to disperse this seditious assemblage.

Oriental affairs seem to be taking a favourable turn. If there still exist any difficulties, they can only proceed from Russia. Mehemet Ali has acquired a high degree of power, and he will not compromise the conquests he owes to the last campaign by refusing some concessions of minor importance, requested by Sovereigns. whose friendship it is his interest to cultivate. The Frankfort row is a Tugenband affair set agoing, with too much confidence in assistance, from our propagandists. But these tenebrous powers are not yet among the number of earthly dominations, and have too greatly alarmed Germany, and even France, to allow them to rely for any support from the population. Moderation, which never excludes firmness, will prevent intestine troubles, if a general war does not provoke them. With us the relaxation in the Republican excitement has led to the substitution of a sort of Napoleonism. Joseph Buonaparte is by some regarded as the heir of the imperial system. It appears that a fraction of the Republican party proposed to unite with him if he would but limit his pretensions to being President of the Commonwealth. Joseph, it is said, has suggested a modification of these overtures. As the empire was overthrown by foreigners, and violence done to the nation, he thinks that the empire ought to be formally restored, leaving it to the country through its representatives, to change the constitution. It is possible that Joseph Buonaparte may continue to regard as valid the votes and *senatus-consulta* which placed the inheritance of the imperial crown in his family. He may be seeking in good faith, the recovery of a high position, which he considers as of right belonging to him; but he is a good man, and the enemy of all violence and excess.

Rumour has not failed to attribute the visit which the Duke of Orleans has paid you to political combinations. The young Prince will doubtless carefully collect the information which he may have an opportunity of obtaining in Great Britain, but it is by no means probable that he has been sent on a special mission. We hear with pleasure of the favourable reception of this Prince, whose amiable character is duly appreciated by all persons in proportion as they have the honour of approaching him. As to the stories about a marriage between him and the Princess Victoria, nothing can be more absurd. But it should be recollected that the Duke of Orleans is the brother-in-law of King Leopold, and that the Princess Victoria, the destined Queen of England, has the Queen of the Belgians for her aunt, and Louis Philippe for her grand uncle. This approximation, through the alliances of the eigning families in France and Great Britain, as a historical singularity.—*Times, May* 23.

H. B.

The Irish coercive measures have furnished H. B. with matter for his clever sketches. In one, O'Connell is represented as being held down in a chair by Mr. Stanley, who with difficulty restrains his *agitation*; while Lord Grey, as the doctor, is pouring out a draught intended as a *counter-irritant*, and Lord Althorp, as the nurse, holds out to the enraged *im*patient a lump of sugar. Lord Eldon, who is standing by, exclaims, that "with the difference of a slight tinge of *Grey* it is nothing more than poor Castlereagh's black draught;" and the Duke of Wellington, looking envious, protests that the bread is being taken out of his mouth. In another sketch, Mr. Stanley is represented in the character of Morgiana; and from one of the *forty* jars into which he pours the deadly liquid, the head of O'Connell peeps forth, indicating that each of the others contains a Repealer. A third sketch is a statue of Lord Grey as Saturn, about to devour one of his children in the person of O'Connell.

The two new Dukes of Cleveland and Sutherland, exchanging congratulations, is amusing. The Duke of Cleveland's face is capital; the Duke of Sutherland is not so happily hit off, and his person is too tall.

The *Looking*-Glass, a montly sheet of caricatures, has some smart hits at the politics of the day. Cobbett as Scipio routing the *Hannibals*, is good. Lord Grey as Jeremy Diddler breakfasting with a bishop and taking the best half of the loaf of the Irish Church, is an exaggeration of fact that spoils the joke. The likenesses introduced are H. B..s at second-hand. One of the new Irish Judges, an unfledged cornet of Life Guards, with bats and balls beside him reading the "B's Own Book" through an eye-glass, and wearing a Judge's wig, is not *a-miss*. *Spectator, March* 6.

The *cuts* of *Figaro in London* continue to testify the sharp edge of his razor: no one can so well "shave for a PENNY;" but he likes to scarify a little, when he gets a troublesome customer under his hand. The fable of "The Traveller, the Sun, and the Wind," is aptly applied to Ireland. A weary bog-trotter with an O Connell shilelah, is assailed by the sharp winds Brougham, Grey, and Stanley, blowing bul ets and bayonets in his teeth, and making poor Paddy hug his *Repeal* cloak the closer; while the broad disc of Althorp shines the luminary of Church Reform in vain.

The cut representing the King as a puppet in the hands of Lords Grey and Brougham is clever; but that of Brougham as *Iago* and the King as *Othello*—Ireland being the *Desdemona* —is worthy of GEORGE CRUIKSHANK? The long lanky figure of the new *Iago*, and the subtilty and sarcastic look of his face, are admirably made out. These last caricatures are however, said to be borrowed from the *Truth*, a new Radical print, between which and *Figaro* there appears to be an alliance. —*Ibid.*

A match for 500 guineas aside, between Colonel Charitie's Napoleon and Mr. Osbaldeston's Grimaldi, which has excited intense interest in the sporting circles in Leamington, came off on Saturday last, and, by many sportsmen present, was declared to the one of the finest affairs of the kind ever witnessed. Grimaldi carried 12 stone, allowing Napoleon two. The place of rendezvous was Birbury Wharf, where at one o'clock, a numerous field had assembled. There was a line of white flags, for the first two miles, at the end of which was placed a flag, round which the combatants turned to the left, in a direction for Danchurch Windmill, in the neighbourhood of which the winning post was fixed. The first three miles was a flat, dead tract of country, heavy and uninteresting; but in the three last miles, there was some tremendous fencing. Capt. Becher, who rode Napoleon throughout with consummate skill, fell at the first fence, Grimaldi clearing it in fine style. The first brook which presented itself, both horses surmounted with little or no difficulty; some rasping fences then ensued; and on coming to the river Leam, about three parts of a mile from home, a gallant charge was made: both plunged into the stream, which at that point could not be less than 12 or 13 feet deep, and both horses and riders disappeared for some seconds. Capt. Becher, on extricating himself, remounted his horse and took the lead; Mr. Osbaldeston soon followed, rapidly gained ground and ultimatly came in first at the winning post, beating his antogonist by about a length and a half. The stakes having been claimed by Mr. Osbaldeston, an objection was taken to their being given up to that gentleman, on the ground that, contrary to the conditions he had gone on the left hand side of two blue flags, placed about two hundred yards apart near the first brook, instead of between them; and that consequently, Colonel Charitie was entitled to them. The question in dispute was then submitted to Mr. Kench, jun., of Dunchurch, the umpire for Mr. Osbaldeston, and ——Crommeline, Esq., umpire for the owner of Napoleon; who not agreeing, submitted it to the consideration of the referee, Mr. Henry Robbins (of the Asps), who decided that Colonel Charitie was entitled to the stakes, Mr. O. in the ardour of the chase, having unintentionally departed from the strict letter of the articles of agreement. A warm altercation ensued, which ended in Colonel Charitie very handsomely coming forward and saying, that he felt great dislike to being engaged in disputes of that kind, and would be very willing to relinquish all claim to the stakes, and that each party should withdraw the £500 they had deposited. The distance, upwards of six miles, was accomplished in 21 min. 20 sec. The sports of this memorable day closed with a brilliant run; the 'Squire's hounds having drawn in one of Cap. Hibbert's coverts, near Danchurch, and started a brace of foxes, one of which led them over a very fine tract of country, without a [illegible] and afforded [illegible] *Courier, April* [illegible]

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